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# Newport Mercury.

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## Poetry.

### DO YOU LOVE CHRIST?

Do you love Christ? I ask not if you feel  
The warm excitement of that party zeal  
Which follows on, while others lead the way,  
And makes his cause the fashion of the day;  
But do you love him when his path is plain?  
Nor shrink to let his fellowship be seen?  
Do you love Jesus, blind, and halt, and maimed?  
In prison succor him; nor feel ashamed  
To own him, though his name be called a slur  
A mark for some dark slanderer's abuse?  
Do you love Jesus in the orphan's claim?  
The privilege of Annual Advertisements is granted on liberal terms.  
Do you love him in the widow's wail?  
Say not "When saw we him?"—Each member  
dear,

Poor, and afflicted, wears his image here;  
And if unvalued or unknown by thee,  
Where can thy union with the Body be?  
And if thou thus art to the body dead,  
Where is thy life in Christ the living Head?  
And if discovered from the living Vine,  
How canst thou dream that thou hast Life Divine?

Sweet is the union true believers feel,  
Into one Spirit they have drunk—the seal  
Of God on their hearts,—and thus they see  
In each the features of one family!  
If one is suffering,—all the rest are sad;  
If but the least is honored,—all are glad.  
The grace of Jesus, which they all partake,  
Flows out in mutual kindness for his sake.  
Here he has left them for awhile to wait,  
And to reveal how in their suffering state;  
While he, though glorified, as yet alone,  
Bears the whole Church before the Father's throne.

### SPRING.

I hear the signals of the spring  
Through the long-languishing winter hours,  
The flutter of the robin's wing,  
The fair, faint footsteps of the flowers.  
What though no blade of grass is seen,  
And whitest robes the earth enfold;  
I know the snow drop all unseen,  
Is pushing upward through the mold;  
That in the hoary, silent trees,  
There wakes a pulse of freshening life,  
To quicken, till the summer breeze  
Shall toss their leaves in playful strife;  
That to the orange groves the bird  
Sings even now his sweet farewell,  
And soon, in northern forests heard,  
Once more his tale of love shall tell;  
The ice-bound streams are long shall glide,  
Eager to meet the waiting sea,  
And mirrored in the sparkling tide  
The summer stars once more shall be.  
Still falls the snow; but Nature's heart  
Throbs loudly, struggling to be free,  
Nor shall stern Winter's utmost art  
Aval to thwart her destiny.  
A nation waits, O Earth! like thee,  
With bleeding heart and anxious gaze,  
Till war's wild winter cease to be,  
And peace shall bring her summer days.  
Nor earth nor station waits in vain;  
The months their welcome changes bring;  
And through the snows and wintry rain  
I hear the signals of the spring.

### A FARMER'S SONG.

We envy not the princely man,  
In city or in town;  
Who wonders whether the pumpkin vines  
Run up hill or down;  
We care not for his marble halls,  
Nor yet his heaps of gold;  
We would not own his staid horse,  
For all his wealth twice told.  
We are the favored ones of earth,  
We breathe pure air each morn,  
We sow—we reap the golden grain—  
We gather in the corn.  
We toil—we live on what we earn;  
And more than this we do,  
We hear of starving millions round,  
And gladly feed them too.  
The lawyer lives on princely fees,  
Yet drags a weary life;  
Has never known a peaceful hour—  
His atmosphere is strife.  
The merchant thumbs his yard-stick o'er—  
Grows haggard at his toil,  
He's not the man God meant him for—  
Why don't he till the soil?  
The doctor plods through storm and cold,  
Plods at his patient's will;  
When dead and gone he plods again  
To get his lengthy bill!  
The printer, (bless his noble soul,)  
He prints the mighty error,  
And stamps it on our welcome sheet,  
To cheer the farmer's hearth.  
We sing the honor of the plow,  
And honor of the press—  
Two noble instruments of toil;  
With each a power to bless.  
The bone and nerve of this fast age,  
True wealth to human kind;  
One till the ever generous earth,  
The other tills the mind.

### NEATH THE PINES.

There's a sighing and a crying in the pines;  
But the soldier's fire burns bright,  
And his heart is gay and light  
With the news from home to-night—  
Mid the pines.  
There's a lying and a whistling in the pines;  
Sweetest voices greet his ear,  
The beloved forms appear,  
And his home seems very near  
To the pines.  
There's a roaring and a growling in the pines,  
As the Northern blizzard sweeps by;  
On its wings the snow flakes fly,  
In its voice the spirits sigh  
Through the pines.  
There's a weeping and a wailing in the pines;  
For the soldier's fire is gone,  
All his dreams of home are done,  
And the winds sweep round his tomb  
Neath the pines.

## Selected Tale.

### THE FALSE CLERK. A Thrilling Event.

[The subjoined narrative, published originally in Chambers' Journal, is stated to have been translated from a foreign newspaper. It is necessary to remind the reader that the Island of Mauritius, appearing at this time to the English, was originally colonized by the French, and that the population yet consists, in a great measure, of persons of that nation, to whom, by a formal treaty between the parties concerned, their ancient laws and usages were preserved without any material alterations.]

About twelve years ago, the Sieur Clodomir Frenois, a rich merchant of the Island, was discovered dead, and frightfully disfigured, in his own habitation. His body was found lying on the floor, with the head and face mutilated by a pistol, and all about it to the cause of the catastrophe was explicated by the discovery of the fatal weapon by the side of the corpse, as also of a piece of paper in the hand-writing of the deceased. The paper contained the following words:

"I am ruined. A villain has robbed me of twenty-five thousand livres sterling; dishonor must be my portion and I cannot survive it. I leave to my wife the duty of distributing among my creditors the means which remain to us; and I pray God, my friends, and my enemies, to pardon my self-destruction. Yet another minute and I shall be in eternity."

(Signed) Clodomir Frenois.

Great consternation was caused by this tragic event, which was the more unexpected, as the loss alluded to in the above note had never been made public. The deceased had been held in great esteem over the colony as a man of strict honor and probity, and was universally lamented. His attached widow, after endeavoring to faithfully fulfill his last wishes, found her grief too overpowering to permit her to mingle longer with the world, and took this resolution to consecrate her remaining days to the service of religion. Two months after the sad end of her husband, she entered a convent, leaving to the nephew of the late merchant, a physician, the charge of completing the distribution of the effects of Frenois among his creditors.

A minute examination of the papers of the defunct led to the discovery of the period when the unfortunate merchant had been robbed, and this period was found to correspond with the date of the disappearance of a man named John Moon, being in the employment of Frenois. Of this man, on whom suspicion not unnaturally fell, nothing could be learned on enquiry; but shortly after the division of the late merchant's property, Moon reappeared in the colony; and when taken up and examined respecting the cause of his flight, he stated that he had been sent by his master to France to recover certain sums due to the merchant there, in which mission he had been unsuccessful. He further averred that if Clodomir Frenois in his correspondence, had thrown any injurious suspicions upon him (Moon), the whole was but a pretext to account for the deficiencies of which the merchant was the cause and the author. This declaration, made by a man who seemed to fear no inquiry, and whose words were circumstances remained to appear the same as they had ever been, had the effect of silencing, if it did not satisfy, the examiners; and the affair soon fell, in a great measure, out of the public recollection.

Things remained for a short time in this condition, when one morning Mr. William Burnett, principal creditor of the late Clodomir Frenois, heard a knocking at his gate at a very early hour. He called up one of his servants, who went down and opened the door, and immediately returned with the intelligence that a stranger, who seemed desirous of keeping his person concealed, wished to speak with Mr. Burnett in private. Mr. Burnett rose, threw on his dressing gown, and descended to the parlor. He saw there a stranger of tall person, seated in an easy and familiar attitude upon a sofa, with a number of the Morning Post in his hand. The back of the visitor was turned to Mr. Burnett as he entered. Rather surprised to see a stranger conduct himself so like an old friend of the house, Mr. Burnett said aloud:

"Sir, may I beg to know your business with me?"

The stranger turned around and advanced to salute his host warmly and courteously. Mr. Burnett started back and uttered a loud exclamation of surprise and alarm. Well he might; for before his eyes stood his friend and debtor, Clodomir Frenois, whom he had beheld nearly a year before, a murdered corpse, and whom he himself had followed to the grave!

What passed at that interview, between Mr. Burnett and his strange visitor, remained a secret. Mr. Burnett was observed to issue several times, pale and agitated, from his dwelling, and to visit the magistrate charged with the criminal pro-

cesses of the colony. In the course of that day, while John Moon was regaling himself with tea under the palm trees of his garden along with a Creole female, whom he had purchased some time previously, he was arrested, and taken to prison by the officers of justice.

On the following day he was brought before the criminal court, charged with robbing the late Clodomir Frenois, the crime being conjoined with breach of trust and violence. Moon smiled at the charge with all the confidence of a man who had nothing to fear. The judge having demanded of him if he confessed the crime, the accused replied that the charge was altogether absurd, that clear testimony was necessary to fix such a delict upon him, that so far from there being such evidence producible, neither the widow of the deceased nor any one person in his service, had ever heard the pretended robbery even once mentioned by Frenois during his life.

"Do you affirm your innocence?" repeated the judge gravely, after hearing all the other had to say.

"I will avouch my innocence," replied Moon, "even before the body of my late master, if that be necessary."

[Such a thing often took place under the old colonial law.]

"John Moon," said the judge, in a voice broken by some peculiar emotion, "is before your late master that you will have to assert your innocence, and may God make the truth appear."

A signal from the judge accompanied these words, and immediately a door opened, and Clodomir Frenois, the supposed suicide, entered the court. He advanced to the bar with a slow and deliberate step, laying his eye calmly, sternly fixed on the prisoner, his servant. A great sensation was caused in court by his appearance.—Uttering shrieks of alarm and horror, the females present fled from the spot. The accused fell on his knees in abject terror, and, shuddering, confessed his guilt. For a time no voice was heard but his. However, as it became apparent that a living man stood before the court the advocate of the prisoner gained courage to speak. He demanded that the identity of the merchant be established, and the mystery of his existence be explained. He said that the court must not be based by what might prove to be a mere accidental likeness between a person living and one deceased; and that such an avowal as that of the prisoner, extracted in a moment of extraordinary terror, was not to be held of much weight.

"Before being admitted here as an accuser or witness," continued the advocate, "prove who and what you are, and disclose by what chance the tomb, which so lately received your body, mingled with bullets, has given up its tenant, and restored you to the world in life and health!"

The firm appeal of the advocate, who continued steadfast to his duty under circumstances that would have closed the lips of most men, called forth the following narrative from Clodomir Frenois:

"My story will soon be told, and will suffice to establish my identity. When I discovered the robbery committed by the accused, he had then fled from the island, and I speedily saw that attempts to retake him would prove fruitless; I saw ruin and disgrace before me, and came to the resolution of terminating my life before the evil day came. On the night in which this determination was formed, I was seated alone in my private chamber. I had written a letter which was found on my table, and had loaded my pistol. This done, I prayed for forgiveness from my maker for the act I was about to commit. The end of the pistol was at my head, and my finger on the lock, when a knock at the door of the house startled me. I concealed my weapon and went to the door. A man entered whom I recognized to be the sexton of the parish in which I lived. He bore a sack on his shoulders, and in it the body of a man newly buried, which was destined for my nephew the physician, then living with me. The scarcity of bodies for dissection, as the court is aware, compels those who are anxious to acquire skill in the medical profession, to procure them by any possible secret means. The sexton was at the first alarmed when he met me. 'Did my nephew request you to bring this body?' said I.

"No," replied the man; 'I knew his anxiety to obtain one for dissection, and took it upon me to offer him this body.' 'For mercy's sake,' continued the sexton, 'do not betray me, or I shall lose my situation and my family's bread.'

While this man was thus speaking, a strange idea entered my mind, and brought to my despairing bosom hopes of continued life and honor. I stood for a few moments absorbed in thought, and gave to the resurrectionist the sum which he expected. Telling him to keep his own counsel, and that all would be well, I sent him away and carried the body to my cabinet. The whole of the household had been sent out of the way on purpose, and I had time to carry into execution the plan which I had struck me. The body was, fortunately, of the same stature as myself, and like me

in complexion. I knew the man; he had been a poor offender, abandoned by his family.

"Poor relic of mortality!" said I, with tears in my eyes, "nothing which man may do can now injure thee; yet pardon me if I rudely disguise thy lifeless substance.—It is to prevent the ruin of not one but twenty families. And should success attend my attempt, I swear that thy children shall be my children; and, when my hour comes, we shall rest together in the tomb to which thou shalt be borne before me."

At this portion of the merchant's narrative the most lively interest was excited in court, and testified to even by tears from many of the audience. Frenois then proceeded:

"I then stripped off my clothes and dressed the body in them. This accomplished, I took up the pistol, and, with a hand more reluctant than when I applied it to my own person, I fired it close to the deceased, and at once caused such a disfigurement as rendered it impossible for the keenest eye to detect the substitution which had been made.

"Choosing the plainest habit I could get, I then dressed myself anew, shaved off the whiskers which I was accustomed to wear, and took other means to alter and disguise my appearance, in case of being subjected by any accident to the risk of betrayal.—Next morning saw me on board a French vessel, on my way to a distant land—the native country of my ancestors. The expectations which had led me to the execution of this scheme were not disappointed. I knew John Moon was the man who robbed me, and who now stands at the bar of this court, and that he had formed connections in this island which would, in all probability, bring him back to it soon as the intelligence of my death gave him promise of security. In this I have not been disappointed. I have been equally fortunate in other respects. While my unworthy servant remained here in ignominious safety, I have been successful in discovering the quarter in which, not daring at first to betray the appearance of wealth, he had lodged the whole of the stolen money.

I have brought it with me, and also sufficient proofs, supposing his confession of this day to be set aside altogether, to convict him of the crime with which he stands charged. By the same means," continued Clodomir Frenois, "with a degree of honorable pride, in which all who heard him sympathized, 'will I be enabled to restore my family to their place in society, and to redeem the credit of a name on which no blot was left by those who bore it before me, and which, please God, I shall transmit unimpaired to my children and my children's children.'

The news of Clodomir Frenois' reappearance spread rapidly, and the high esteem in which his character was held, led to a universal rejoicing on the occasion.—He was accompanied from the court to his home by a dense multitude, who welcomed him with prolonged shouts. It would be vain to attempt any description of the feelings of his wife, who was thus restored to the beloved being for whose sake she had quitted the world. She was released from her ecclesiastical vows, and rejoined her husband, no more to part till the grave really claimed the one or the other of them.

A Mother's Grave.—Earth has some sacred spots where we feel like loosening the shoes from our feet, and treading with holy reverence; where common words of pleasure are unfitting; places where friendship's hands have lingered in each other's, where vows have been pledged, prayers offered, and tears of parting shed. Oh, how the thoughts hover around such places, and travel back through immeasurable space to visit them. But of all the spots on the green earth, none is so sacred as that where rests, waiting the resurrection, those we once cherished and loved. Hence, in all ages, the better portion of mankind have chosen the loved spots for the burial of their dead, and in those spots they have loved to wander at even tide to meditate and weep. But among all the charnel houses of the dead, if there is one spot more sacred than all the rest, it is a mother's grave. There sleeps the mother of our infancy—she whose heart was a stranger to every other feeling but love, and who could always find excuses for us when we could find none for ourselves. There she sleeps, and we love the very earth for her sake.

Good Nature.—In this world where there is so much real sorrow, and so much unnecessary grief of fret and worry; where burdens are so heavy and the way so long; where men stumble in rough paths, and so many push them down rather than help them up; where tears are as common as smiles and hearts ache so easily, but are poorly fed on higher joys, how grateful ought we to be that God sends along, here and there, a natural heart-singer—a man whose nature is large and luminous, and who, by his very carriage and spontaneous actions, calms, cheers and helps his fellows. God bless the good natured, for they bless everybody else.

## Third Annual Report of the Aid for the Aged Association.

On entering the fourth year of our association, we find abundant reason to "thank God and take courage." Notwithstanding the multiplied demands upon public benevolence, and the great increase of all necessary expenses, we have steadily received an amount sufficient for the immediate objects of our care. Though little has been done in comparison with the field open for such labors, yet, on an average, about thirty persons, annually, are made to rejoice, not only in relief administered and the sympathy expressed by it, but also in the confidence that those who have aided, continue to watch over their welfare. One wayworn pilgrim among our regular recipients, has this year sunk to repose; gone, we have reason to hope, where alone the heart-weary can find rest. Her last days were cheered by the faithful attentions of one of our managers, and our lack of ability to give all the pecuniary aid required, was liberally supplied by one who had recently sought the acquaintance of our work-out of love to our Lord and Master.

Since our last annual meeting, one of our earliest managers has been called home. Miss Caterina M. Nicolai entered upon her rest on the 28th of February, aged 79 years. Though forced by growing infirmities to resign her place among us, her warm heart never ceased to cherish a glowing interest in the work. To her latest breath she loved her former associates, and delighted in the prosperity of the association she had helped to form. Few live so useful a life, and none more ardent in labors of love and charity survive her.

Whilst we gratefully acknowledge the favors received, we beg leave to remind our friends that the few we are able to assist, are not all who need. While the claims of sickness, or immediate destitution are never disregarded, the regular assistance—which we deem most important—must be withheld, and we must shut our eyes to many cases calling for help, unless our income warrants an enlarged list of pensioners. To refresh the memory of those who have approved our measures, and keep in mind the class of persons for whose relief they are designed, we ask forbearance whilst the already "thrice told tale" is repeated.

"The claims of the class we seek to benefit, are as urgent as they are manifold, consisting chiefly of respectable persons who have worked industriously through a long life, without being able to furnish the needful comforts for its close. No attempt is made to provide for the wholly destitute,—for them the asylum is open. Our aim is to aid the aged poor, not support them. The recipients of our small bounty are either possessed by a shelter, assisted otherwise by friends, or able partially to support themselves; yet, in the support of winter, in sickness, or any emergency, they must suffer extremely without something more. A stated monthly sum is our usual method of assistance, and few without experience can guess the relief of a single dollar so applied. Each individual on the list is placed under the care of a manager of the society, who is expected to visit her charge and apply for further aid when it is needed."

Could individual cases be presented, there would appear much to touch the feelings and call out the sympathy of every Christian heart. To some among these, it is a high privilege to minister members of the Heavenly Household, the "cup of cold water" that refreshes them, is acknowledged by a compassionate and loving Savior, "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me." Others again are even poorer in spiritual things than in this world's wealth, and so call also for that "charity to the soul," which is indeed the "soul of charity." Both are conveyed by the visiting manager, as far as she has herself received.

We commend our work once more to the "prayers and alms" which "go up as a memorial before God from His worshipping servants." Fruits of a faith whose end is everlasting life, and trust through His blessing, that a place will be found on their regular list of charities for the

aid for the aged association.

The annual meeting of this Association was held on Thursday, April 2d, and the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—

President—Mrs. William Littlefield.  
Vice President—Mrs. Peleg Clarke.  
Treasurer—Mrs. Samuel Engs.  
Secretary—Miss M. J. Howland.  
Managers—Miss Easton, Mrs. George Bowen, Mrs. J. O. Charles, Mrs. William Lovie, Miss Harriet Clarke, Mrs. Charles T. Brooks, Mrs. Francis Lawton, Mrs. Benjamin S. Merrill, Miss G. Sherman, Mrs. William C. Cozzens, Mrs. H. H. Saunders.

A Dry Joke.—A clergyman, on his way to church, one Sunday, was overtaken by a heavy shower of rain. On arriving at the vestry he exclaimed, rather impatiently, "I wish I were dry!" "Never mind," said his colleague, "you will soon be in the pulpit, and there you will be dry enough."

It is better to be laughed at for not being married, than to be unable to laugh because you are.

## Help Yourself.—Work yourself out, is the burden of almost every man's experience, and very few there are who have ever risen to eminence in any line except by their own personal efforts; while too many have fallen short of greatness, or what is far better, usefulness, by neglecting this important rule.—Heaven helps those who help themselves, is an old proverb, and what a very true one which we see exemplified almost daily. Success in life, and the accumulation of wealth and honors, are not, in fact, so much the result of accident, as the legitimate result of energy of purpose, labor and perseverance in the right direction.

Many young men consider it a great misfortune to be born poor, or not having sufficient capital to establish themselves in business at the outset. This is certainly a great mistake; and so far from being a misfortune to them, it proves in a majority of cases, really a blessing; such having been the case, judging from the experience of the past. Time is the capital most great men work with, and if we wish to profit by their example, we should duly improve each golden moment as it passes. The principle of specific gravity, which is the ruling principle in the material creation, we also apply in a certain sense to our own fate and position in life. Merit, true merit, will always find its proper level. Hence it is that so many eminent and useful men have sprung from the lower ranks in society, and filled the highest places in the land. Sir Richard Arkwright, the inventor of the spinning jenny, and Turner the great landscape painter, were both originally barbers. Shakespeare, Cardinal Wolsey, De'Loe, Akenside and Kirk White, were butchers' sons; yet by their own exertions they rose step by step to the proudest positions in the world.—Hunter, the great anatomist, was an incessant worker, and so was Michael Angelo and James Watt. Bulwer, one of the most voluminous writers of the present day, is another great worker, and one whom early failures did not discourage. His first and second attempts as an author were utter failures; but he tried it again and obtained success.

The Fashions.—By an authorized edict of fashion we learn that ladies' spring and summer bonnets are unquestionably to be smaller, very much compressed at the sides, and rather depressed at the top, with a total absence of exaggeration of form and color. Straws in plain line, and not very narrow braid are to be the leading fashion, and next to these come the crape, associated with silk and velvet, plumes, and small bright and blue and crimson flowers of velvet. The "pork-pie" hat is the novelty for summer country wear. The appearance of ladies on the street is much less ample than it has lately been. The great reduction in the size of the fashionable hoops skirts, and the quiet and almost sombre colors and unpretentious character of the most stylish out-door garments, is a great contrast to the luminous spread of crinoline and rainbow tints which have lately prevailed. Paleots, circular cloaks, and talmas of gray or dark blue are to be the rule among the fashionables.—Light Brown, gray and nankin cotton, braided, or printed to represent braid, with the shades of drab, buff and brown, are the colors now in vogue.

Many a glorious speculation has failed for the same good reason that the old Texan ranger gave when he didn't buy land when it was dog cheap. "Well, I did come nigh on to taking eight thousand acres once," said old Joe, mournfully. "You see, two of the boys came in one day from an Indian hunt, in extent at least of to be a diminished reservation, the same to be well adapted for agricultural purposes. And it shall be lawful for the President to take such steps as he may deem proper to effect the peaceful and quiet removal of the said Indians from the said reservation, and to settle them upon the lands which may be assigned to them under the provisions of this act."

"For a pair of boots!" we exclaimed. "Yes, for a pair of boots for each league!" "But why on earth did you not take it? They'd be worth one hundred thousand dollars to-day. Why didn't you give them the boots?"

"Just because I didn't have the boots to give," said old Joe, as he took another chew of tobacco, quite as contented as if he had owned two hundred leagues of land. "Set Thine House in Order.—Alas for him who grows old without growing wise, and to whom the future world does not set open her gates, when he is excluded from the present! The Lord deals so graciously with us in the decline of life, that it is a shame to turn a deaf ear to the lesson which He gives. The eye becomes dim the ear dull, the tongue falters, the feet totter, and the senses refuse to do their office, and from every side resounds the call, 'Set thy house in order.' The playmates of youth, the fellow-laborers of manhood, die away, and take the road before us. Old age is like some quiet chamber, in which, disconnected from the visible world, we can prepare in silence for the world that is unseen."

The evening dews are nature's tears for those who died in the day, the morning dews for those who perished in the night.

Let the young man who blushes take courage, for it is the color of virtue.

## Job Printing

In its various branches, executed with despatch.  
P. A. PRATT & WM. MESSER

## United States Laws.

### OFFICIAL.

Passed at the Third Session of the Thirty-seventh Congress.

[PUBLIC-LAW 34.]  
AN ACT to change the times of holding the circuit and district courts of the United States in the several districts in the seventh district.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, instead of the times now fixed by law, the circuit and district courts of the United States for the several districts in the seventh district, be held as follows:—

At Cleveland, for the northern district of Ohio, on the first Tuesdays in the months of January, May, and September in each year.

At Cincinnati, for the southern district of Ohio, on the first Tuesdays in the months of February, April, and October in each year.

At Detroit, for the district of Michigan, on the first Tuesdays in June, November and March in each year.

And all recognitions, indictments, or other proceedings, civil and criminal, now pending in either of said courts, shall be entered and have day in court, and be heard and tried, according to the times of holding said courts as herein provided.

Approved, February 21, 1863.

### [PUBLIC-LAW 35.]

AN ACT to allow the United States to prosecute appeals and writs of error without giving security.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That whenever any writ of error, appeal, or other process in law, admiralty, or equity shall be removed from any court of the Supreme Court of the United States, either by the United States or by direction of any Department of the Government thereof, no bond, obligation, or security shall be required from the United States, or from any party suing out the direction aforesaid, by any judge or clerk of court, either to prosecute said writ or to answer in damages or costs. In case of an adverse decision, such costs as by law are taxable against the United States shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the Department under whose direction the proceedings shall have been instituted. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

Approved, February 21, 1863.

### [PUBLIC-LAW 36.]

AN ACT extending the time for carrying into effect the provisions of the third section of the act entitled "An act relating to highways in the county of Washington and District of Columbia," approved May three, eighteen hundred and sixty-two.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the period named in the third section of the act entitled "An act relating to highways in the county of Washington and District of Columbia," approved May three, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, requiring that the roads designated in said section shall be surveyed, plotted, and recorded within one year from the passage of said act, be extended to three years; and the last day of said period shall be the day on which the survey, plotting, and recording of such roads, in each year, as it may deem proper and necessary; Provided, That all of said roads shall be surveyed, plotted, and recorded within the period of three years.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States be and he is hereby empowered, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint, by and with the consent of the Senate, any vacancy that may hereafter occur in said law, and any other vacancy or part of acts inconsistent with the above recited act or with this act are hereby repealed.

Approved, February 21, 1863.

### [PUBLIC-LAW 37.]

AN ACT to amend a part of the State of New Jersey to the collection district of New York, and to appoint an assistant collector, to reside at Jersey city.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all that part of the State of New Jersey which lies north and east of Elizabethtown and Staten Island, comprising the counties of Hudson and Bergen, and the same is hereby annexed to the collection district of New York; that an assistant collector, to be appointed by the President of the United States, shall reside at Jersey city, who shall have power to enter and clear vessels in like manner as the collector of New York is authorized by law to do, but such assistant collector shall, nevertheless, act in conformity to such instructions and regulations as he shall from time to time receive from the collector of New York; and that the said assistant collector shall receive for his annual salary two thousand dollars in full for all services to be by him performed, and in lieu of commissions and fees.

Approved, February 21, 1863.

(Continued on fourth page.)



LATER arrivals from Europe show, that the American question has lately turned upon the propriety, feasibility, and eventual value of the "Confederate Loan," which has evidently attracted much attention, and has been for some time under negotiation in London and Paris and perhaps elsewhere. And as it was to be expected, the English journals have interested themselves in this new phase of the American question, and they now appear to be divided in opinion on this new topic, very much as they hitherto have been in their sympathies, in favor of one or the other of the belligerents. But while this fact is not a matter of surprise, the circumstance may be worthy of some consideration, especially under a review of the reasons which are assigned by each class of journals respectively for favoring or opposing the Loan. And though the arguments employed on either side cannot be very concisely expressed, yet the import of a few words from either class of journals will be sufficient to show the spirit in which the question was debated.

The London Morning Star alludes to the moral bearing of this "business transaction," but at the same time expresses a belief that capitalists abroad in England who are willing to lend their money without being influenced in the least by moral considerations. The only question with them is said to be, whether the prospect of gain is in proportion to the risk. Seven per cent, and to be paid in cotton at six pence a pound after the conclusion of peace, are admitted by the Star to be tempting terms. So much for the prospect of gain. The amount of risk is not represented to be so favorable, as all security for the payment of the bond holders depends upon the final establishment of the "Confederate Government." On any other supposition the "confederate" bonds like "Confederate" currency notes, would be worth exactly nothing at all. Besides the Star supposes that the risk of repudiation would be considerable even in the event of Southern independence. And consequently that organ of Kreter Hall advised the capitalists of England not to be seduced by the prospect of profit into a probable loss of their money—assuring them that in this case whoever should be seduced would have no reason to complain.

The London Daily News no doubt would endorse all these reasons as plainly set forth by its coadjutor, but the idea that capitalists favoring this Loan would deserve to lose their money on account of the assistance which they by subscribing will give to the peculiar institutions of the South, is especially and solely the idea upon which the News delights to dwell. And this was to be expected of a purely anti-slavery organ. That such a loan should be offered in an English market is consequently regarded by the News as a matter of shame and indignation in that country even to those who on other grounds sympathize with the South. And this, not so much because, in the opinion of the editor, the transaction is illegal, or has in itself any political character as a business affair which is worthy of rebuke, as because the negotiation of such a loan on the English Exchange arises from the presumption that English capitalists are ready to aid and abet in the establishment of a system of audacious and unexampled wickedness.

But, on the other hand, other journals exhibit a striking contrast with the Star and the News, in regard to the nature and result of the negotiation. The London Economist goes over the ground in quite a different direction and spirit. And accordingly a very light estimation is put by that journal upon the risk, either on account of the danger that the South will be subdued or will incur the fatal dishonor of repudiation in the commencement of their independent career. And the question of profit is chiefly discussed as dependent on other contingencies and altogether as likely to be of an encouraging character. But, in addressing the bankers and stockholders of that metropolis as their particular organ, the Economist does not forget its political sympathy with the South, and openly says, that the money raised by this Loan is to be spent in paying the debts and purchasing arms and stores for "the Confederates." And further than this, in rejoicing over the success of this Loan in Europe, we are told in the same column that the Federal Government has not been able to obtain a shilling in that quarter. The corporation of London, it appears, set the example in subscribing in aid of the Greek revolution, and were justified by Mr. CANNING. But the London Times, more wary, says this Loan will receive no official sanction, not even that of the Stock Exchange. And if the Federal Government will apply on a like hypothecation, that they can be accommodated in like manner, the risk of repudiation being the same. That this matter originated in France, and has been favored in Holland and Germany. And indeed this appears to be a fact, as still later news says the Loan had touched a premium of 5 per cent, and that the amount taken in London, Liverpool, Paris, Frankfurt and Amsterdam, was in the neighborhood of fifteen millions. A fact that shows how the world is sometimes governed.

GEN. WOOL has issued orders for a general muster of all troops in his department, in order that the rolls may be sent without delay to Washington, for the use of the Provost Marshal General in making lists to fill up regiments and batteries to their full complement.

The same orders have been issued by other commanders of Departments, and in a few days it will be known at Washington what number of men will be required to place the army in full strength. The Assistant Marshals will soon be announced, whose duty it will be to superintend the draft. It will require some weeks to get everything ready for the draft, and probably not until the middle of June will it be ordered. The several States are endeavoring to exceed their quotas under the last call, hoping that the excess will be considered, and in this State our excess is about 1800. In New York State the quota was about 200,000 and of this number all but 2700 were furnished for two and three years, while other States furnished a large proportion of nine months men, and for this reason that State is in hopes of getting off with a smaller number on the next call, than it would if half the number had been furnished for nine months.

SOME months since the President issued a proclamation prohibiting commercial intercourse with the rebel States, only excepting a few localities which were in possession of our troops. The President has now ascertained that the exceptions then made embarrass the due enforcement of the act of July 18, 1861, and has revoked them and now only excepts Western Virginia and the ports of New Orleans, Key West, Port Royal and Beaufort, N. C.

THERE is but one Irish Mormon in Salt Lake; but he is a Mormon all over; has nine wives and forty-seven children.

THE disposition of the maritime Powers of Europe toward the United States, continues to be a subject of earnest speculation, though probably soon to be made more manifest; and, at the same time the manner in which the United States are treated, by those Powers or some of them, is causing some difference of opinion in Washington as to the attitude to be assumed there by American authorities. But so far as unofficial information can be relied upon for accuracy, it appears that the French Government is not inclined to resent the rejection of NAPOLEON's offer of mediation relating to a conference; and though the rejection has filled the Emperor with profound regret, yet that he has no intention to adopt any action of a nature to give umbrage to the United States. But what effect the crushing of the Polish rebellion (supposing it to be crushed) will have upon the Cabinets of those great Powers, in regard to America, further news may soon develop. At present, our relations with England appear to be the most delicate. Some of our War Committee, according to the Philadelphia Inquirer, have recommended to the President that Lord LYONS should be furnished with his passports, and that Mr. C. F. ADAMS should be recalled. The reason stated for this advice appears to be, that English vessels under the Confederate flag, are sweeping our commerce from the Ocean, while such a fleet of English iron-clads is soon expected to sweep away our blockading squadrons and open the Southern ports. The taking of the Confederate Loan and allowing privateers to be built, if not fitted out, in English ports, are considered by some to be an actual initiation of war against the United States. But a better opinion can be formed of the disposition of England towards the United States, when the debates and proceedings in Parliament in relation to this country, shall be better known, as they probably soon will be. In the mean time, it would be very not to be over hasty in rushing to conclusion, that may not finally be justified by facts. Though it may be confessed, that the United States are suffering injuries for which there ought to be a remedy by the law of nations; whether there is or not is another question.

THAT changes which have taken place and which are likely to take place in the progress of the war, constitute a most important feature of interest to the true friends of the whole country. If the war can be conducted on the principles which are approved and practiced by the enlightened nations of modern times, so much the better for the parties immediately interested and for the general interests of the world. But what is the prospect in this respect? Those who follow the little details of predatory warfare in the South and West will be able to discover whether our American quarrel is likely to become more or less such as the laws of war will justify; and whether the danger is not increasing which is to be apprehended from an unnecessary and impolitic departure from the best principles which ought to prevail in all cases of the kind. People who are non-combatants in this part of the country have but an imperfect idea of the sufferings of unionists and disunionists in those parts which are actually involved in this unnatural conflict. In many instances, no doubt, those who refuse to take any part in the strife, are nevertheless made to suffer more than those who are the most active on one side or the other, whatever may be their fortune or their fate. This fault appears to exist on both sides to a greater or less extent, and to be condemned on both sides by the best part of the population. But under this head may be placed the sacking and burning of cities, when such acts can contribute nothing to the legitimate purposes of any party. And in this light, it is gratifying to discover, journals on all hands to some extent agree to view such acts, and particularly in lamenting the destruction of Pensacola which was lately reported as burnt by our troops, regardless of the commands of their officers to save the city. The flames are said to have illuminated the smoldering waste for three days and three nights. The guards, it seems, which had been set to protect valuable property, forgot their duty and joined with the disaffected soldiers in spreading the ruin of the configuration. The city had been evacuated by the enemy, and no such act of vandalism could have been needed to acquire or to retain possession of the old and pleasant habitations of Pensacola.

By the General Orders which we publish to-day it will be seen that the Act to provide for the better organization of the Militia of the State is to be enforced. An enrollment of all persons in this city between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, who are liable to perform military duty, is now being made by WILLIAM J. H. ALLEN, GEORGE BURROUGHS, THOMAS P. WHITE, WILLIAM H. GREENE, and ARNOLD L. BURDICK, and all such are to perform military duty on Monday the 11th day of May, except those who attach themselves to some one of the chartered military companies, and as the Artillery Company is the only chartered company in this city an opportunity is offered to those who wish to escape this training to join their ranks. A number have recently enrolled their names in this "Ancient and Honorable" corps and we hope to see the ranks filled before the time designated for the training.

SINCE our last Midshipman WILLIAM K. BUTLER and FREDERICK B. GREENWOLD, have died from Typhoid Fever. The former was from Connecticut and the latter from New York. They entered the Academy but a few weeks since and from unnecessary and careless exposure took severe colds which brought on the fever. We learn that there are no more cases of Fever in School and a little more caution on the part of those recently admitted will prevent any more serious sickness. Surgeon General WHILAN visited the ships in our harbor yesterday, and a salute of honor was fired from the Merion.

WE understand that BRYANT, STRATTON & MASON'S Commercial College at Providence, is fast filling up, about sixty students having entered the institution within the three months of its existence. The course of studies which are pursued at this College are intended to adapt the student to any branch of business which he may choose in future years, the system being of the most thorough character. This city is represented there and if other of our young men desire the "finishing touches" they have an opportunity and by calling upon us they can get some assistance.

WE have used CLARKE'S Sherry Wine Bitters for many years and found them excellent for the purposes designated. It is not a very pleasant drink and therefore not liable to lead to improper use, but it is excellent as a medicine. Dr. CLARKE is also the manufacturer of a superior kind of Corn Starch which is meeting with an extensive sale as a standard article of cookery. It makes an excellent pudding and is also capital food for infants. See advertisement.

DURING the week our neighbor of the News has been dealing heavy blows at Mayor CRANSTON, and the City Council, but the principal unkindness seems to be expressed against the former. He is accused of "trailing in the dirt" our beloved city, &c., &c., and day after day the list of accusations are increased and still more promised, until the hope is expressed that the "Agesian stables will be cleaned and purified."

We are not paid to defend or accuse those who for five years the citizens have chosen to conduct our municipal affairs, but as public journalists we deem it our duty to say something upon the subject, as the election will take place next Wednesday, which decides who shall guide the affairs of the city for the year ensuing.

Five years since Mayor CRANSTON was placed in the office which he now holds. He was elected after a hard contest, but in conducting the affairs of the city and enforcing the laws, it was found that his efforts were made solely for the benefit of our people and for the honor of the city. He had many bitter enemies who entered upon the duties of his office, but his efforts have ever been to make no distinction in the discharge of his duties between his friends and enemies. All men have received the same kind treatment and he has less enemies to-day than he had five years ago. There are some men however, who will never "bury the hatchet," and for personal motives will sacrifice the interests of their fellow citizens for the purpose of effecting their own objects. We fear that this is the principal cause of the attacks which are now daily made upon the Mayor, while another cause, which is aimed at both Mayor and Council, is on account of the grants which have been made to the Old Colony Railroad Company.

It is well known that a few of our citizens were opposed to making any such grants as the Railroad Corporation required, to extend their route to this city, but power was voted by the people to the City Council to make these grants and by an overwhelming majority, thus expressing to the Council that whatever in reason should be asked, should be allowed, as all knew that but for this corporation we should not be in our accustomed way with business decreasing from year to year, while with a railroad terminus here, the prosperity of the city would be increased. The Council have endeavored to carry out the wishes of all but the few opponents, and keep faith with the Railroad Corporation. Great progress has been made in the road, and in a few months the line will be completed. The opponents of the road are desirous to effect something whereby all which has been granted, may be declared null, and for this purpose they are endeavoring to elect new men just as the whole project is about to be completed. These are the facts of the case, acknowledged some time since by one of the opponents while in a heated discussion.

A however strongly we may desire a change in our rulers, we do not consider it for the benefit of the city to make it now. Let us keep faith with our friends who are expending large sums of money for the future benefit of ourselves and our children, and when this shall have been accomplished, we will go in for any radical change which may be shown expedient.

At a town meeting held in Portsmouth on the 7th inst., the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

Moderator—Edward Coggeshall.  
Town Clerk—Philip B. Chase.  
Town Council—John Manchester, Abraham C. Coggeshall, Albert G. Cook, Samuel Corey, Joseph B. Corey.  
School Committee—Rev. George W. Cheever, Border Lawton, Joseph Coggeshall, Charles E. Boyd, John H. Crow, Henry Anthony, Henry Dimean.  
Justices of the Peace—John Tallman, Joseph Thomas, Lewis J. Thurston, Charles F. Hersh.

Town Treasurer—Benjamin Hall.  
Collector of Taxes—Joseph Thomas.  
Town Sergeant—Asa B. Anthony.  
Overseer of Poor—Seth R. Anthony.  
Committee to superintend railroad crossings over the highways in the town—  
Joseph Thomas, George B. Anthony, Asa B. Anthony, Benjamin Hall, Seth R. Anthony, Samuel Corey.

Voted that a tax of 30 cents on each one hundred dollars be assessed on the rateable property of the town.  
At the annual meeting held in Middletown 1st inst., the following town officers were elected—  
Moderator—John Peckham.  
Town Clerk—Joshua Coggeshall.  
Town Council—Charles Chase, Jas. M. Smith, Isaac Barker, Daniel H. Barker, Hiram Barker.  
Treasurer—Felix A. Peckham.  
Sergeant—Gardner T. Slocum.  
School Committee—George Anthony, Thomas B. Buffum, E. Truman Peckham, Benjamin Seale, Daniel B. Smith.  
Assessors of Taxes—Felix A. Peckham, Geo. A. Brown, David Smith, Paul Barker, James M. Smith.  
Collector of Taxes—William Smith.

At the annual meeting of the Association of Mechanics and Manufacturers held on Monday evening the following officers were elected: President—William E. Crandall.  
Vice President—James F. Stevens.  
Treasurer—George Burroughs.  
Secretary—B. Hammett Stevens.  
Library Committee—Zenas L. Hammond, Lewis L. Simmons, Nathan M. Chadde, Ernest Goffe, Joseph P. Aylesworth, John M. Carr.  
Executive Committee—John T. Bush, George Burroughs, Smith Bosworth, Lyander Stevens, Edwin Stevens.

Finance Committee—James G. Topham, Lewis L. Simmons.  
Messengers—William C. Thurston.

The following persons were elected on Monday last officers of Trinity Church for the year ensuing—  
Senior Warden—George C. Mason.  
Junior Warden—Samuel Egan.  
Vestrymen—David King, Henry Bull, Marshall C. Slocum, Edward King, Charles Hunter, Benjamin Finch, Job T. Langley, William Cornell, John H. Cozens, W. Gamwell Seabury, James Burckhead.

Treasurer—William Cornell.  
Secretary—Job T. Langley.

The following persons were elected on Monday last officers of Zion Church for the year ensuing—  
Senior Warden—Miah W. Spencer.  
Junior Warden—George Cozens.

Vestrymen—Augustus N. Littlefield, Charles P. Barber, Alfred Barker, Cornelius B. Wilbur, David J. Gould, Ernest Goffe, James F. Stevens, James Atkinson, John N. Barlow, Samuel Francis.

Treasurer—William C. Cozens.  
Secretary—James Atkinson.

The following persons were elected on Monday last officers of Emmanuel Church for the year ensuing—  
Senior Warden—Capt. Edward Simpson.  
Junior Warden—George Armstrong.

Vestrymen—Prof. J. H. C. Coffin, James Harper, William C. Clarke, Christopher White, William H. Hopkins.  
Treasurer—H. H. C. Coffin.  
Secretary—Henry H. Tilley.

ANDREW J. BENNETT, of Bristol, brother of Mr. BENJAMIN P. BENNETT, of this city, died in hospital at Baltimore 30th ult. He was a member of Co. E, 12th Regiment M. L. V., and leaves a wife and two children.

H. S. W., in a letter to the Providence Journal, after giving an account of the attempt of the rebels to recapture Newbern, speaks of the promotion of Major TAYLOR, and transfer of Lieut. COL. ARNOLD, as follows:—

Just before starting on the expedition last Saturday the mail brought us news which made us glad and sorrowful. Lieut. Col. Arnold is to go to the 7th regiment, and this made us sad, as there is not a man here that does not love him like a brother. He has the rare faculty of enforcing strict discipline in the spirit of sympathy and kindness. The same mail brought us news that Major TAYLOR was promoted to be Lieutenant Colonel, and this made us all feel glad, as a more fit thing could not be done. Col. Sisson found himself most promptly supplied by Col. Arnold—he will not find a less efficient supply in Col. Tew. A Christian gentleman with his heart in the war, he will strike earnestly. As Col. Arnold's transfer came while shot and shell were whistling and booming in the air, he refused to accept till the fight was over.

On Tuesday evening, Capt. Belger and officers, and the staff of this regiment, met to present Col. Arnold to the 7th regiment, and from the officers of the line in the 3th Rhode Island. Capt. Douglas, in a neat speech, surprised the Colonel, and presented the gift. Col. Arnold replied in a brief speech, but was too much overcome to say much. They cheered with a will.

Col. Tew was called out, and in one of the neatest and most appropriate speeches, referred to the fact that when Col. Arnold received his commission as Lieut. Colonel, he sent back to his home a letter which was sent to him by the officers of the line in the 3th Rhode Island. Capt. Douglas, in a neat speech, surprised the Colonel, and presented the gift. Col. Arnold replied in a brief speech, but was too much overcome to say much. They cheered with a will.

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ALLEGED DEPRECIATION OF A CASHIER.—Recent flight of the deceased.—We were made acquainted some days ago of the rumored flight of Henry P. Shed, of Roxbury, late cashier of the Bank of Mutual Redemption, in this city. Allegations committed by him, which were of the bank, amounting at least to \$15,000 or \$20,000, and probably a far greater amount.—It is said that suspicion had attached to him for some time, and that on more than one occasion, Shed was seen to act in a manner which would lead to a doubt as to his integrity. It is also stated that a watch was set and the cashier was detected in entering the bank at an unreasonable hour. Several clerks had previously been discharged on suspicion that they were the guilty parties. Mr. Shed resigned his office some weeks since.

The amount was a prominent man in Roxbury, having held several official positions in the government of that city, and was considered an exemplary member of the church. The motives which caused his lapse into guilty practices are not sufficiently well known to warrant any statement, but it is rumored that "living beyond his means" was a fruitful cause.

Boston Herald.

THE BONDED DEBT.—The following is an accurate and official statement of the bonded debt of 1861, \$139,996,830. Average annual interest 6 1/2 per cent.

Six per cent debt, \$92,933,903. Average annual interest 6 per cent.

Seven per cent debt, \$47,062,927. Average annual interest 6 1/2 per cent.

Certificates, \$27,380,176. Average annual interest 3-60.

United States notes, \$345,353,300. No interest.

Requisitions, \$40,046,315. No interest.

Aggregate amount, \$929,186,147.

Aggregate interest, 3-33 per cent.

This amount is less than the public was led to apprehend it would be by the statements made in the course of the Congressional debates on the finances.

HOUSE BLOWN UP.—An attempt was made shortly after 11 o'clock Tuesday night to destroy with gunpowder the unfinished brick dwelling house on High street, owned by J. S. Remington, Esq. The powder was placed in a box under the door, and a single match was thrown down the hole of the safe and broke the iron door in two.

The building was damaged to the extent of about one thousand dollars. Fire was not communicated to it. An alarm was raised by the explosion. The proprietor has offered a reward of five hundred dollars for the detection of the perpetrator of the villainy.—Poor Press.

THE result of the election in Connecticut is all in favor of the Republicans. The vote on Governor stood 38,304, Seymour, 35,836.—Buckingham's majority will be 2,468.

The Senate stands 14 Republicans and 7 Democrats; the House 139 Republicans and 94 Democrats, with two towns a tie.

For Congress—Deming, Brandegee, and Hubbard, Republicans and English, Democrats, are elected—English by about 1,100 majority.

THE Minneapolis (Minnesota) News says that the rite of confirmation was administered to some forty or fifty of the Indians at Fort Snelling, near Minneapolis, on Wednesday, March 25th. These converts from paganism are claimed as the fruits of the labor of the various missionaries, who have been laboring among the Sioux. One of the convert chiefs, it is stated, gave up his medicine bag, which had been his talisman, and said he would have sacrificed his life for it.

THE Indian Bureau has entered into a treaty of friendship with the Kiowas, Camanches and Apaches, by which they are to receive annual payments of \$25,000 worth of agricultural implements and other articles, and to agree to locate their camps and herds within the limits of the reservation.

The Atlantic Telegraph.—The subscription to the capital stock of the Atlantic Telegraph Company now exceeds £500,000 sterling among the bankers and leading merchants of New York, and additional subscriptions are being received from all quarters.

WITHIN two weeks past 750 contrabands have arrived at St. Louis from Helena, Ark., and the superintendent who had them in charge received 2,300 applications for their services. About 200 of them were hired by Illinois farmers, 200 went to Kansas, and 100 to Iowa. The contrabands were worth in the South over \$600,000.

AMONG those who united with Rev. Dr. Adams' church on Madison Square, New York, last Sunday, were Gen. McClellan, and Mrs. Mary and daughter—the General's mother-in-law and sister-in-law, who joined by letter—the former by profession. The scene was witnessed by a large and deeply interested congregation.

THE 34th brigade of the 3d division of the 9th Army Corps comprises the 13th New Hampshire, 4th Rhode Island and 21st Connecticut regiments. They are in fine condition every way. The 13th New Hampshire has 620 men in camp. The 4th Rhode Island numbers 628.

DURING the month of March nineteen hundred new recruits have been received in Washington for various distant regiments, while but two hundred and twenty-one bona fide deserters have availed themselves of the President's proclamation.

THE farmers in the eastern portion of Maine are not selling their calves for vast this season so generally as has been their wont. The plentifulness of hay, it is said, induces them to keep the younglings to replenish their stocks.

THE Marquis of Harrington, who imprudently wore a seash badge in a Fifth Avenue hall room in New York, several weeks ago, has been made a Junior Lord of the Admiralty by Lord Palmerston.

REBEL prisoners taken in Southern Kentucky knew of Burnside's appointment to his present command, and of the removal of the Ninth Army Corps, before the papers of the North announced either fact.

&lt;







**COTTRELL & BRYER,**  
DEALERS IN  
**FURNITURE:**  
ALSO  
Manufacturers and Furnishers  
OF  
PAPER HANGINGS.

with the necessary appendages.  
 All orders promptly attended to.  
 Thames street. Newport, R. I.

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**GROCERIES.**

**SPRING ARRANGEMENT**  
 AT  
**HUBBARD'S**  
**Parade Cor.**  
**GROCERIES.**

The subscriber having made such arrangements in his store as will give him greater facilities in doing business than heretofore possessed, we most respectfully invite the attention of consumers to his increased stock of fresh and choice

**GROCERIES,**

among which you may be found the following, prices as low as at any store in this city.

FLOUR in barrels and bags, of the best brand in this market.

GREEN and BLACK TEARS of every grade at prices to suit purchasers.

**COFFEES.**—Java, Government, Java, M. Macao, Rio, Cuba, parched and ground of every variety. Among the latter may be found a superior article of Turkey, watered to give satisfaction.

**NEW ORLEANS, Cuba, Muscovado, P. Rico Molasses, Sugar House Syrup, Lost, Crush New Orleans, Muscovado and Havana Bona.**

**SUGARS.**

**SODA, WINE,**

**MILK, MEDFORD, PIC-NIC,**

**BUTTER, BOSTON, SUGAR AND WATER,**

**CHACKERS, PILOT BREAD.**

Ward's Kendall's, Mason's and Cardis' Coffee, Crack, Adamantine, Spices and Tallows Candles, Indigo, Pipes, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, Snuff, Olive Oil, Vermicelli, Oranges, &c.

**RHODE ISLAND, SOUTHERN**

SOUTHERN, AND  
BOLTED ME  
**DOWNER'S**  
Best Kerosene, Kerosene Lamps, Wicks, Ch  
nies, &c., &c.  
Non-Explosive Burning Fluid, Sper  
Whale Oil,  
WINES AND LIQUORS of all kinds by  
measure only.  
GREEN AND DRIED FRUITS of the  
quality, all of which are warranted to be as

resented, and delivered free in any part of the  
Orders solicited. April 1

**HERE'S HEALTH FOR THE MILLION**  
**DR. CLARK'S**  
**SHERRY WINE BITTERS.**  
PALATABLE, RELIABLE & HEALTHY.  
Prepared from Rock Rose, Sarsaparilla, Dandelion Root, and a great variety of Roots and Herbs. *Prescribed in the best Sherry Wine and Whisky.*

**W**HILE immediately cure Loss of Appetite, General Debility, Dyspepsia, Sour Stomach, Palpitation of the Heart, Asthma, Cough, Colic, Hoarseness, Pimples on the Face, and humors of all kinds.

They are soles for the young, effectual and agreeable.

N. B.—If you wish a good Bitter, call on *Clarke's* and take no other.

Beware of Twenty five cent Bitters, as they contain vile drugs and cheap poisonous liquors which will destroy your health and life quickly.

Our system is to keep up the quality and the price in proportion,  
Sold by all druggists, grocers, hotel keepers and dealers generally.  
Manufactured by E. R. CLARKE, Shrewsbury, Mass.  
Price only 50 cents for the trial bottle, 75 cents for one quart, \$1.50 for two quarts, \$2.50 for four quarts, and \$5.00 for a gallon.  
World's size, holding one gallon.  
Sold in Newport by R. J. Taylor, Cass Mack & Co., W. S. N. Allen, Christopher I. Wyck, and John Young.

Feb 21—9m.

**FIRE.**

New York, August 7, 1864.

Messrs. Marvin & Co.,

No. 265 Broadway, N. Y.,

Gents: My entire store and stock of goods consumed in the fire of yesterday, my house contained in one of your safes, were entirely saved, very much to my satisfaction, I can assure you. I should think that the safe was the best which my safe passed, would convince any one of the reliability of your safe.

CHAS. W. BARKE  
New York, Aug. 7, 1881  
Messrs. Marvin & Co.,  
265 Broadway, N. Y.  
Gents: Our books and papers are all safe,  
saved through the extremely hot fire of yester-  
day, in one of your invaluable fire proofs.

The above were in the recent fire in Beech and William streets.

A large assortment of new and second safes constantly on hand.

MARVIN & CO

No. 265 Broadway, N.  
 Messrs. THOMSON & CO., 212 State  
 New Haven, are the sole agents for the  
 England States.  
 Aug 16-17  
**STEAMER PERRY.**

**Winter Arrangement,**  
 ON and after MONDAY, November 17th, the steamer PERRY  
 N. B. ALLEN,  
 Will Make But One Trip a Day  
 Leaving Newport for Providence at 8 A. M.,  
 returning will leave Providence for Newport  
 at 2 P. M., touching at Portsmouth Grove

**F.I.R.E.S.**  
From: Newport to Portsmouth Grove,  
Portsmouth Grove to Providence,  
Newport to Providence,  
" " Boston,  
" " Worcester,  
Nov 15

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**WM. H. SMITH**

PATENT  
COAL & GAS CONSUMING STOVE

IS acknowledged by every one who has used it to be the most economical stove which has ever been seen.

It is guaranteed to radiate more heat, with less fuel, than any stove ever before invented.

Call at WM. BROWNELL'S, No. 195

street, and get a pamphlet, gratis, containing a full description of the stove, with certificates of parties who have used it during the past year.

For sale by WM. BROWNE & CO.  
Sept 29 New York

**STANDARD ARTICLES.**  
Clocks, Superior Quality Clocks, S

and un-  
ack M.  
and's.

Clarke's Superior Quality Corn Starch  
**Original Brand.**  
**THE BEST IN THE WORLD.**  
PREPARED FROM SOUND CORN.

**I**t produces the most delicious and health-  
ful in the form of Puddings, Apple Fritter  
Cakes, Cream Cakes, Blanc Mange, C.  
Thickening for Gravies, Gousses, Soups.  
Sold by grocers, druggists and dealers  
everywhere.

Manufactured by E. R. CLARKE.  
Mass. Feb 21

CASE FURNISHED this day received at  
BLISS' House Furnishing Store  
Aug 15 117 Thames